# NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. OFFIGE M. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STE

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AGABRET OF MUSIC, Pourteenth street.-ITALIAN OPERA BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-King HENRY IV-

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-THE PHANTON-YOUNG

BOWKET THEATRE, Bowery, -- LIDAIRE, THE DESTROYER WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—GENTLEMAN FROM

LAURA REENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway.—Our BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Afters and Evening—Thiopon's Minic World—Indian Giant.

WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDING, 561 and 563 Broadway-MECHANIC'S HALL, 42 Broadway. - BRYANTS' MINSTREES

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway.-ETHIOPIAN PALACE GARDEN, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue

NEW HALL, Broadway, next Bleecker street—Machanical New York, Monday, November 8, 1858.

The steamship Circassian, from Galway 27th ult. arrived at St. Johns, N. F., on Friday evening last, bringing London and Liverpool advices down to noon of the 26th. The most important feature of the news is the reported depressed condition of American produce in the Liverpool markets. Our readers are referred to the telegraphic summary of the intelligence, published in another column, for particulars. The affair between the French and Portuguese, growing out of the case of the ship Charles and Georges, and which it was appre hended at one time would lead to something serious, had been settled by the Portuguese surrendering the vessel to the French. The United States frigate Wabash arrived at Constantinople on the 11th ult. By the treaty of Paris vessels of her armanent are not permitted to pass the Dardanelles. This impediment was, however, surmounted by taking a number of guns out of the ship, and by deciding that the United States was not a party to the treaty, and therefore not bound by its conditions, at least, so far as the Wabash was concerned. The steam frigate Gorgon, which had been engaged in taking soundings for a telegraph line from the Banks of Newfoundland to the British Channel, via Fayal, had arrived at Plymouth.

The steamship New York, Captain Von Santen arrived yesterday morning from Bremen, having sailed on the 23d ult. She experienced very heavy weather on the passage. Her advices have beer anticipated.

Important news from Northern Mexico has reached us by way of New Orleans. Gen. Vidantri it seems, after his defeat by Miramon-which is said to have been accomplished by treachery, his artillery having been spiked previous to the battle-endeavored to raise \$150,000 from the mer chants along the Rio Grande frontier, but failing in the attempt, resigned his post as commander-inchief of the constitutionalist forces, and left for parts unknown. Col. Zaragosa had taken command, and was actively engaged re-organizing the troops. To accomplish this a forced loan had been resorted to at Monterey, and already two thousand men had been equipped.

By the arrival of the California overland mail at St. Louis we have news from San Francisco to the 11th uit., three days later than the accounts pub lished in yesterday's HERALD. The first overland mail from the East, via St. Louis, reached San Fran cisco on the 10th ult., in twenty-four days. The event was to be appropriately celebrated. emigration to the Fraser river gold fields had almost entirely ceased. A fire occurred at Jamestown on the 6th ult., which destroyed twenty-seven buildings, involving a loss estimated at a quarter of a million of dollars. In commercial affairs nothing of importance had transpired subsequent to the departure of the steamer on the 5th uit.

We are informed by Captain West, of the schooner California, which arrived at this port yesterday that business at Port au Platte when he left (22d ult.) was very dull, provisions plenty, and prices rating very low. Hard money was very scarce, the government having fixed the exchange 200 for one, although the merchants are paying from 250 to 300 for the hard dollar. The country was quiet.

The politicians will be very busy during the pre sent week in preparing for the December charter election. To-night the anti-Tammany democracy hold their primary elections for delegates to the City, Aldermanic, and Councilmanic Conventions The City Convention will meet at Mozart Hall on Thursday evening next. The Aldermanic Conventions will meet in the several ward headquarters on the 10th inst., and the Councilmanic Conventions on the 12th inst.

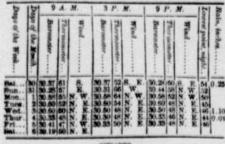
The Know Nothing General Committee have issued a call to Ward Councils to elect delegates to a City Convention, which will meet at the corner of Broadway and Lispenard street next Friday even-

The Know Nothing Convention, for nominating Councilmen, will meet on the 22d inst. The time for holding the Aldermanic Convention has not yet. been agreed upon.

The Republican Central Committee met on Saturday night last, and after felicitating themselves on the result of the recent election, a call was issued for primary elections to be held during the coming week. It is evident, from the feeling displayed, that the Know Nothings will have to take back

The heavy gales of the past fortnight have caused the loss of a number of vessels. In our maritime columns will be found the particulars of the above donment of the bark Clara, of New York, and the loss of three of her crew.

The annexed table shows the temperature of the atmosphere in this city during the past week, the range of the barometer, the variation of wind currents, and the state of the weather at three periods during each day, viz.: at 9 A. M., and 3 and 9 o'clock P. M.



Saturday-Morning, overcast with rain; afternoon, over-

Sations, —ast, night, overcast.
Sunday—Clear and pleasant all day.
Monday—Clear all day.
Tuesday—Overcast and blowing fresh.
Wednesday—Morning, overcast; afternoon, rain; night, ain. Thorsday-Morning, rain; afternoon, overcast; night,

fogry.
Friday-Overcast ali day.

Accounts from Galveston state that the yellow ing up which parties and party issues have un-

fever was prevailing with much virulence at that place about a week since, and absentees are cautioned not to return until the 1st of December.

An affray occurred at the saloon and concert room No. 497 Broadway on Saturday night, in which a young man named William S. Tompkins lost his life. An account of the fight, together with other interesting cases before the Coroners, will be

found in another column.

The Gouldy family yet survive the effects of their injuries. The condition of the father, son and domestic is critical, yet they have lived a week longer than the most sanguine physicians could expect. Mrs. Gouldy is, we are happy to say, rapidly recovering, as also her son Charles.

The examination in the case of Robert L. Willis.

on suspicion of murder, will be continued this morning before Justice Connolly, at the lower Po lice Court. It is expected that the investigation will be closed to-day or to-morrow. The decision of the magistrate will be looked for with much in-

The extreme inclemency of the weather on Saturday in terfered more or less with outdoor business, and tended to of cotton were restricted to 200 a 300 bales, withou change in prices. There was rather a better demand for flour from the home trade, and the recent depression of common and medium grades of State and Western attracted buyers, while sales were made to a fair extent ut material change in prices. Wheat was firm for good to prime qualities; choice Western winter red sold at \$1 22, and Kentucky white at \$1 50. Corn was in improved demand, and closed at a decided advance; sales were pretty Seely made, embracing Western common to prime mixed at 73c, a 75c. Pork was firm, with moderate sales at \$17 12 on the spot for mess, and at \$17 25 for deivery, seller's option, between the 1st of January and 1st of April; new prime at \$13 75. Sugars were firm, with sales of about 750 hhds, at rates given in another column. Coffee was firm, but quiet. Freight engagements were light, and rates were unchanged.

### W. H. Seward for 1860-The Drawbacks of His Rochester Platform.

We submit to our political readers this morning an interesting chapter of newspaper extracts in reference to the late Rochester abolition pronunciomiento of W. H. Seward, the late elections, and the next Presidency.

First of all it will be observed that the Chevalier Webb emphatically assures us, in regard to our late State election, that "so far as New York is concerned, this contest has determined who shall be our standard bearer in 1860," and that "William H. Seward now stands pre-eminent among those worthy of this great trust." And again, "Seward and republicanism have now become one and inseparable, and the voice of the Empire State has been proclaimed in a manner and under circumstances which leave no doubt of what she desires, and where she will be found in the great struggle of 1860." Next, the National Anti-Slavery Standard (radical abolition organ,) in noticing its publication of this Rochester speech, says, "We believe this address was intended to strike the key note of the coming contest. We have reason to believe, moreover, that it was designed to arrest and counteract the movements of those members of the republican party who are cunningly attempting to allay the anti-slavery agitation, and revive in some form the dead issues of the past."

Next, on the same side of the question, the Cincinnati Gazette, while admitting that Seward's chances for the Presidential nomination may have been improved by the late republican triumph in his own State," nevertheless declares that "had Douglas been defeated in Illinois Seward's prospects would have been more brilliant than they appear to us at present." We presume that the meaning of this declaration is that the success of Douglas in Illinois will enable him to steal a good share of Seward's anti-slavery thunder in 1860, either as a democratic candidate, or as an independent one, à la Van Buren Unquestionably the success of Douglas some what complicates the issue on all sides; but it will be impossible to estimate the weight of the Little Giant" on any side, until he shall have defined his position, either within or without the

From the south side of Mason and Dixon we have as yet received only a few scattering shots in response to Mr. Seward's new antislavery platform. Of these we make an extract each from the leading Virginian and the leading South Carolinian organ of the firecaters. The former treats this new movement of Seward as a case of "roguery overreaching itself:" while the latter promptly accepts it as a sectional issue from which there is no escape, inasmuch as henceforth "the two sections will have to face each other in the Union, and the South will have to leave it, or be overmastered and provincialized by the superior power of the North."

With our text thus furnished in the several points enumerated, the intelligent reader will at once comprehend something of the difficulties of Mr. Seward's new position, and of the confused. unsettled and revolutionary state of things pre vailing in the camps of both the democracy and the opposition. North and South. First, it appears that henceforward "Seward and republianism are one and inseparable;" and if this be so, we shall, perhaps, before the expiration of another year, witness the concentration of the Northern anti-Seward wing of the opposition forces upon a man whose name and principles will serve to reorganize the present disorganized but abundant anti-democratic materials of the South in a national opposition movement. Otherwise all the political spoils of every Southern State will be carried off by the democracy, in volving losses to which the opposition leaders of the South will never submit so long as they can be averted. We anticipate, however, that the first result in the South of Seward's new repub lican policy will be a clean sweep of every Southern State by their democracy in the elections yet to come off for the next Congress; and that the next result will be a reaction among the conservative men of the opposition camps of the North, which will east Mr. Seward overboard and re-organize the whole of the opposition forces for 1860 upon a national man and upon national and practical issues, leaving slavery in the background, after the fashion of the brilliant and overwhelming opposition campaign of 1840.

The adhesion of the republican party to Seward and his pestilential anti-slavery heresies must result either in the defeat and dispersion of that party or in the practical experiment of a South ern confederacy within a year from Mr. Seward's election, peace or war. With the exhaustion of the slavery agitation in the Territories he proposes to carry it into the very heart of the slave States. Can be be elected, or even nominated, by the republicans upon this programme? We think not. We believe that he has spoken too soon, and has said too much, and has defeated bimself. We are approaching the closing scenes of the existing Congress. Its term of life, from the first Monday in December, is limited to the morning of the 4th of March. Not much time is thus afforded for electioneering debates; but still, we apprehend that at least two-thirds of the session will thus be absorbed. The shak-

dergone in the late elections will have to be discussed. Notes will be compared on all sides, and noses will be counted, and plans will be concocted, and bills and projects will be introduced. discussed and voted upon, more in reference to the Presidency than to the necessities of the country; and thus, by the 4th of March the party leaders and President makers of Congress and the lobby may present us a democratic and an opposition schedule for 1860 which will put Seward and his Rochester anti-slavery manifesto upon the same shelf with the abolition firebrands and fanatics of Massachusetts.

The late elections do not settle the question in behalf either of Seward or Douglas. They only disclose the disorganized, incongruous and revolutionary condition of political leaders, cliques, factions, sections and parties. The issues and the leaders of 1856 are passing into the background, and the new order of things and of men for 1860 has not yet appeared.

THE CHARTER ELECTION-PRIMARY MEET-INGS .- This will be a busy week with the politicians. Nearly all the conventions for the nomination of candidates at the charter election will be held during the week. One branch of the democratic party-the people's and regulars'-bolds its primary elections this evening, for the choice of delegates to the nominating conventions. The Tammany section has not moved yet; but doubtless that faction, as well as the republicans and Americans, will make their nominations in a few days. The taxpayers would do well to hold back until all the tickets are out, and then will be the time to select the best men out of the whole, and wherever there is not a good man for any office name one for themselves, and vote for him without reference to party politics. Heretofore the officials belonging to all the parties have been about equally corrupt; there is nothing left but for those who desire to see public plunder arrested in its course to support an honest man wherever he can be found, no matter what party he may be attached to. There is no political issue involved in the coming election; that fact should not be overlooked; and it is only knaves who raise a party cry to deceive the people, and then grab the spoils. The questions at issue are a good or a bad government for the city-an increase or a reduction of taxation-honesty or thieving in public office. Keep these facts in view, and vote for the men who are most likely to solve

the questions satisfactorily. The officers to be elected on the first Tuesday in December are:- A Comptroller, two Governors of the Almshouse, nine Aldermen, twentytwo Councilmen, (the whole Board), twenty-two School Commissioners, and School Trustees and Inspectors for the wards. These are all important offices-the Comptroller, the members of the two Boards of the Common Council, and the School Commissioners, particularly; and no voter who neglects to participate in their election. and exercise some discrimination in so doing, will have perfermed his whole duty as a citizen.

AMERICANIZATION OF THE BRITISH PROVINCES. We publish to-day a significant article from the London Herald, the organ of Lord Derby, relative to the proposed establishment of a federal government in the British Provinces of America on the same principle and plan as that of the United States. The Canadians have already taken hold of the idea, and, if we can judge from the tone of the Premier's organ, it seems pretty certain that it is not received unfavorably in England. The British government is beginning to see that if prosperity is to attend its dominion in the vast tracts extending west to the Pacific shore, the institutions of the Provinces must not remain antagonistic to those of this country. The founding of British Columbia on the Pacific started the question of assimilating the institutions of British America to our own and the evident intention of the Canadian government to open a railroad to the Pacific through their western wilds, with the certainty of an increasing population which will follow it, has strengthened the desire to bring about that object, and has tended much to impress its necessity upon the

minds of Canadian statesmen. It appears that the government of Canada has caused surveys to be made of the territory lying between Lake Superior and the Red River set tlement, which is represented as being a beauteous and fertile region; and the Canadians already pride themselves with the notion that they will have the first railroad to the Pacific, with which object a company has been formed. called the "Northwest Transportation Company." It is designed to make Halifax the eastern and Vancouver the western terminus of the road. A bold idea, but not impracticable, and one, moreover, which may be realized before our government secures a Pacific Railroad through its own territory, unless the present dilatory mode of proceeding be changed.

It is probable that the Canadian idea is to divert the commerce of the Pacific Ocean, through Minnesota and along the Canada line, to the St. Lawrence; and in this event New York and Portland may come in for a share of the transit; for, if the products of China, Japan and British India find their way into our territories in the Northwest, it is natural to suppose that a portion of them will take a course to the Atlantic shore by some of the routes which we now offer.

This design of uniting the British American Provinces under a single federal government is pregnant with change for the destinies of this continent. If it is carried out successfully, the dividing line between British America and the United States will be obliterated in a quarter of a century hence, and we shall have an undivided nation, under federal institutions, existing from the Gulf of Mexico to Hudson's Straits, without annexation or conquest.

GREAT PECUNIARY SUCCESS OF THE OPERA. Although election day brought the inevitable November storm, which raged during four days with pitiless violence, yet all the efforts of the pluvial god could not extinguish the operatic fires raised by Piccolomini, Gazzaniga, and the other artists of the Academy. The gross receipts for the four operatic performances and the concert at Brooklyn amounted, on dit. to something like fifteen thousand dollars, which would have been thought a good month's receipt a short time ago. Who says "hard times" after that?

NEW YORK CLEANED OUT .- According to all accounts. New York is the worst city in the world. and should long since have met the terrible fate of the ancient Cities of the Plain. But it would seem as if it was yet to be punished; for while its streets and corporation offices are full of dirt and filth and corruption, instead of fire and brimstone the heavens have been showering upon us for the last few days the best of cool fresh water. It is to be regretted that this act of Providence did not clean out the offices as well as the The Four Treatics with China-Ventilation of the Documents.

In order that the American people may fully

comprehend and appreciate the concessions ob tained from China in the several treaties negotiated with her by the representatives of England, France, Russia and the United States, respectively, we publish to-day clear and intelligible condensations of these treaties, three of them being given article by article. As all of them contain the usual clause securing to the one government whatever is granted to the other, it follows that the four governments represented at Tien-tsin, where the negotiations were carried on, mutually obtain whatever advantages were secured for any one of them. There is, however, an exception to the rule in regard to the Russian treaty, which secures to that government certain advantages that must necessarily be peculiar to itself, such as the establishing of a monthly mail between Pekin and Kiathka, a city on the frontier, northwest from Pekin and in a line between the Chinese and Russian capitals, and the providing for a convention to settle the conterminous frontiers of the two empires. With these exceptions, the concessions obtained by the representative of the one government are secured for all the other governments-Russia, however, gaining the additional point of being privileged to trade to the open ports, a privilege from which she had been heretofore excluded. What, then, are the principal concessions which

by these treaties, as a whole. China makes to the four great Powers? They are the opening of additional ports on the seaboad, the right of transit into the interior by all the rivers and highways of the empire, and of trading at all points of the same; the right of purchasing produce in the localities where it is raised, and of transporting it to any of the open ports for exportation, thereby avoiding the expense and annoyance of interme diary dealings with the native merchants; the right of foreign subjects residing and holding landed property anywhere in the empire; the permanent establishment of foreign embassies at Pekin, and of consular agents at all the open ports, with the privilege of direct communication with Pekin; stipulations for a revision of the tariff, a reduction of the tonnage dues and the suppression of piracy; the right of ships of war, when not engaged in any hostile purpose, to visit all the ports of the empire, whether open to foreign trade or not, and to receive every facility for procuring necessaries or making repairs; and, finally, the utmost toleration in religious matters. In fact, no more ample concessions could be granted by one civilized Power to another than those which have been granted by the jealous empire of China to the great commercial Powers of the world. So far as we can at present see, the treaties cover every point, and leave nothing further to be desired. The only question is the faith with which they will be observed on the part of the Chinese, famous as they are represensed to be for treachery and double dealing.

It is carious to observe the national characteristics of the four nations, as displayed in the treaties respectively negotiated for them. The main object of the American and English treaties s the obtaining of commercial facilities; that of the French is the promotion of religion and civilization, through missionary enterprise; and that of Russic is the procurement of territorial and political idvantages. The Russian treaty, however, does not exhibit all the concessions lately made to Russia by China, for it was but just previous to its date that another convention between the same Powers was concluded at St. Petersburg. by the terms of which China ceded back to Russia the territory lying north of the Amoor river. with a fine harbor at the mouth of the river, and passage thereby with the Chinese waters.

The publication of these several treaties is important and interesting at this epoch for judge whether the attacks recently made on our Minister to China by the English press were or were not justifiable. That judgment could be better made up if we had the complete text of the American treaty before us. But while it can be had in England, it cannot be had here. So much for the absurd system of secresy maintained by our government in regard to such matters. It must be assumed, on the threshold of the inquiry, that it was the duty of Mr. Reed to have secured for the United States all the ommercial facilities that it was possible for him to exact from China. Our diplomacy is not tortuous nor deceptive, as European diplomacy is, and the simple statement of that proposition is all that is needed. It carries conviction with it. Such, then, being the main object that Mr. Reed was bound to study in his negotiations with China. the question arises as to whether the stipulations that he secured were as valuable to commerce as those secured in the British treaty. Our readers can easily, even with the lights now before them. solve that question for themselves; but in doing so it must be recollected that Lord Elgin had a force at hand to coerce submission to his demands, while Mr. Reed's instructions were to pursue a pacific policy.

Mr. Reed stipulated for the establishment of a ermanent American Legation at Shanghae, with a right on the part of our Minister to make annual visits to Pekin, and to make a temporary sojourn there. Lord Elgin stipulated for the establishment of a resident British mission at Pekin itself, and of a Chinese resident mission at London. Count Putiatine obtained an additional advantage, in securing to consuls residing at any of the open ports a right of direct communication with Pekin, and a provision for the passage of couriers, by any route they might select, from the ports to the capital. The American treaty did not secure the right of Americans to travel through China for business or for pleasure. The French and English treaties did. The American treaty obtained for citizens of the United States the privilege of leasing property without any interntion of officials. The British treaty obtained for British subjects the right of residence and of holding landed property. The American treaty is silent as to a revision of the tariff, a reduction of the tonnage dues, and the suppression of piracy The French and English treaties secure all these points.

A comparison of the treaties in regard to these matters lends some color of corroboration to the charge made by the London Times against our Minister in China, to the effect that he, in collusion with the Russian Minister, whose interest it was to restrain a too liberal grant of privileges to other nations, endeavored to dissuade Baron de Gros from insisting on the right of free transit through the country and of a resident embassy at Pekin, representing these as concessions which it was impossible for the Chinese negotiators to make. He had not obtained them himself, for his treaty had been made at this time, and hence it is natural to suppose that he was not very anxious that they should be obtained by others. Nevertheless, such a personal consideration as that

should not have been allowed to weigh against Mr. Reed's duty to his country.

We must make allowances, however, in estima ting the degree of reliability with which this charge is to be received, from the fact that Mr. Reed's position in China was not by any means pleasing to Great Britain. Our government had been applied to to act in harmony with the British and French governments in coercing China into the making of these treaties, but in view of its policy of avoiding entangling alliances, it had declined the invitation. This course of ours may have given offence, particularly as it happened to coincide with the course of Russia on the same question, and it may have given rise to suspicion that our sympathies still, as in the case of the Crimean war, leaned rather to the side of the Muscovite than of the Briton or Frank. It was suspected, besides, that we might have been making some profitable arrangements with Russia in regard to the future trade of the territory of the Amoor river. This may have excited the hostility of the English press, and led to the aspersions that have been so liberally cast on the conduct of our representative at Tientsin. The encomiums bestowed from the same source on the Russian Minister may have been attributable to the effort to lower Mr. Reed in the estimation of his countrymen by contrasting the American and Russian diplomacy.

We do not mean to be understood as defending the action which Mr. Reed is said to have taken. If, to cover up the bad bargain which he made himself, he endeavored to prevent the English and French representatives from making a better bargain, in the advantages of which his own countrymen were to participate, it argues a mean and contemptible spirit, and the diplomat who would be guilty of such meanness deserves the severest censure of his government. We trust that the administration at Washington will have the matter fully investigated, and will either approve or disavow the conduct of its representative in China, as the facts may warrant.

OCTOGENARIAN LECTURERS-OLD MEN ON THE ROSTRUM.-Elsewhere will be found a report of the interesting lecture delivered last week by ex-President Tyler before the Richmond Mechanics' Institute. This is the second effort of the same sort made by the venerable ex-President, and is, we understand, to be followed by others on subjects connected with his personal experiences. It seems to be a necessity with men who have occupied high official positions to keep up their relations with the public through this or other channels. The sweets of political influence and magisterial functions once tasted. it is impossible for the majority of public men to imitate the example of the patriotic Roman who returned contentedly to his plough after having filled the highest offices in the State. It would appear as if the mental and physical qualities which elevate them to posts of dignity and power leave them no taste for the retirement and repose which others seek after long lives of labor. The conclusion is that their organization must differ from the generality of mankind, and that they must be endowed with a vitality greater than that of ordinary mortals.

As an evidence of this assumption, we have only to point to the recent remarkable lecture delivered by the octogenarian Lord Brougham, on the occasion of the erection of a statue to Sir Isaac Newton in his native town. Taking into account the wear and tear through which this remarkable man has passed, we believe there is no record of so extraordinary an effort at his advanced age. Lord Lyndhurst. to be sure, occasionally astonishes the House of Lords by the vigor of his understanding and his wonderful powers of memory; but though the ages of the two men are about the same, there is a great difference in their capacity for work. another reason. It enables our people to Lord Brougham is not only a great talker but a great writer, and snatches only brief intervals of repose from his labors. Lord Lyndhurst's industry is spasmodic, and is confined to important political questions and the occasional decision of the judicial appeals brought before the Lords.

The lives of our retired statesmen are not wanting in examples of this distaste for repose and revived thirst for occupation. Amongst many we may cite John Quincy Adams, Colonel Benton, Mr. Everett, and several other distinguished statesmen, who had filled up the measure of ordinary lives of industry, and who might, therefore, have been supposed glad to avail themselves of the indulgence and quiet usually deemed indispensable to their age. In the American character this spirit of restless activity, from the cradle to the grave, is more observable than in that of any other people. It is a condition of climate, as well as of education; and we must not, therefore, plume ourselves upon any deduction of intellectual superiority to which it might lead. The man who, in this country, ceases to work while there is work in him, can only count on a short lease of his life. We do not possess an atmosphere in which social enjoyments can be cultivated with impunity, and to old men there remains no alternative but regular

occupation or death. We know no way in which the surplus energy of veteran politicians can be more profitably employed than in the lecture room. There they can instruct and amuse the rising youth of the country by their experiences, and at the same time gratify that tendency towards self-laudation which is natural to old people. In this way they may form useful links between the past and the present generation, and serve as landmarks to the progress we are making.

# Williamsburg City News.

BURGLARDS AT RAVENSWOOD .- On the 29th of October, Mr. Robert Burdon, residing in Ravenswood, on returning to his home about eleven o'clock, found one of the back windows open, and upon search detected a burglar in one mitted for trial at the county jail at Hempstead. Last Saturday morning, about three o'clock, Mr. Burdon was awakened by his wife, who told him that some one was in the house. He got up, and on going to the staircase saw a light below, and also two men. He seized a club and went down stairs, when he encountered one of the men. whom he hit over the head with the club. The two men an out of the house, and one of them drew a pistol, with which he threatened to fire at Mr. Burdon. Mr. Burdon which he threatened to fire at Mr. Burdon. Mr. Burdon being without weapons, retreated, and the thieves escaped. On going up the stoop of the house he found a hat and a dark blue pilot cloth ragian. In the pockets of the ragian was a quantity of nilver ware; also a chisel, with which the entrance into the house was effected. The silver ware was identified as belonging to Captain Furber, who resides at Ravenswood. Nothing was taken from Mr. Burdon's house, and the thieves evidently left the hat and coat in their flight. The citizens of Ravenswood and Astoria are about to organize a private watch to guard their premises from the depredations of the thieves who have lately infested the place.

A STRAM FIRE ENGINE.—The President of the Williams. A STRAN FIRE ENGINE.—The President of the Williams

burg City Fire Insurance Company is engaged in circu lating a subscription list for the purchase of a steam free engine for the Eastern district. A large amount has already

Burglary.—The house of Dr. Thomas M. Clark, 100 South Ninth street, was burglarjously entered on Saturday morning, and about \$40 worth of surgical instruments stolen therefrom. The house was entered through the front basement window.

A DESERTED CITY.—The city of Tampa, Florida, has been almost depopulated by the ravages of the yellow fever and by the flight of alarmed citizens. The Peniasa-tar says the town wears the appearance of a churchyard.

## THE LATEST NEWS.

Our Special Washington Despatch. BE CASE OF THE NICARAGUAN MINISTER AND THE TRANSIT COMPANY—SECRETARIES COBE AND GUTS-RIE AND THE CANADIAN RECIPROCETY TREATY, REG

The conduct of the Nicaraguan Minister, General Jeres, in publishing a card in the newspapers for the purpose, apparently, of damaging the company who are opening the Transit route, is under the consideration of govern ment. Representations have been made to the State De partment to show that Jerez's publication, on the eve of effect of alarming passengers and preventing many from taking passage; and that the statement he made, that the route was not in condition for travellers to cross, is not true. It is not yet decided what will be done, but Jerer's dismissal is urged.

The Union this morning has an article correcting the statement reported to have been made by Mr. Guthrie, ex Secretary of the Treasury, at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of New York on the 4th inst., with reference to duty on flour imported into the United States manufactured in Canada from wheat produced in the United States. Mr. Guthrie is reported to differ with Mr. Cobb in declaring such flour is exempt from duty under the Reciprocity treaty. The Union quotes the language Mr. Guthrie used when Secretary to show that he held the same position as Mr. Cobb, who declares such flour is subject to duty.

about to connect his paper with the Washington States. The take summerset of the *South* in favor of Douglas would seem to favor this rumor. It is rather early, however, for the printing plunder of Congress. Perhaps Douglas, since he has succeeded in Illinois, may be able to raise funds for the enterprise on the strength of his future

The contractors have notified the Post Office Depart nent that they will despatch their steamer Calawbe from Charleston on an extra trip to Havana on the 13th inst., carrying the mail. She will leave Havana on be

## The Epidemic in Texas.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7, 1858 The New Orleans papers contain private letters from Galveston, dated on the 29th of October, stating that the yellow fever is making fearful ravages. Six physician had died. The writer advises absentees not to return until the 1st of December. There had been no frost, and

with a change to warm weather the fatality is increased The fever had abated at Brownsville; 43 had died out of the garrison at Fort Brown, being fifty per cent. The fever was still raging at Matamoros, there having been 370 interments up to noon on the 28th; among the deaths we notice that of Mr. Thos. Hale, of Matamoros. The deaths at Brazos were 11, out of a population of Deaths at Point Isabel, 15.

### The Baltimore Murder.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7, 1858. The funeral of Officer Rigdon, who was murdered on Friday night, took place this afternoon. The Mayor and a large body of police and numerous citizens attended

The streets were densely crowded, but no disturbance occurred. His murderers have been indicted, and will be brought to trial during the present week. News from the South. Washington, Nov. 7, 1858.

The ship Cornelia Lawrence, burned in Mobile bay, is

supposed to have been fired by her own crew. Only portion of her cargo was saved. On the 28th, Pedro Liosas, a citizen of Brownsville, sho and killed his wife and escaped into Mexico.

### The Weather at the Eastward. BOSTON, Nov. 7, 1858.

beat train via Stonington arrived about eleven o'clock, and the Fall river and Norwich trains during the fo

The weather cleared up this forenoon, and the steam

New Orders, Nov. 6-6 P. M. Cotton—Sales to day of 10,500 bates at 11½c. for midding. Molasses, 26½c. Cotton freights to Havre, Ic.; to Liverpool, ½c.; and to Boston, ½c.

to Liverpool, ½c.; and to Boston, ½c.

ALBANY, Nov. 6—6 P. M.

Weather stormy, and the rain interrupts operations. Floer continues to come in freely, and business is dull. No sales of wheat. Corn still advances, sales being made at 70½c. a The alloat for mixed Western, with very little coming forward, and sellers holding back in anticipation of a further rise. Barley very dull and heavy: 2.000 bushels State sold to day at 77c., the only sale reported. The canal receipts of the first days of the present month are in advance of last year.

BUFFALO, Nov. 6—6 P. M.

Flour—Market quiet. A dreaching rain storm prevailing throughout the day has had a tendency to check business. No change to note in quotations. Sales 600 bbis. at \$5 a \$5 25 for good to choice extra Ohio, Michigan and Indiana. Wheat in fair demand; market very firm; sales 15.000 bushels at 92c. for Racine club, at 95c. for red Ohio and Indiana, \$1 20 for white Canadian. Corn in pretty good demand, market better; sales 25,000 bushels at 60c. sales sales sales good bushels at 60c. Barkey dull. No sales sales 25,000 bushels

pretty good demand, market better; sales 25,000 bushels at 62c. a 64c. Barley dull. No sales; buyers offer at 75c. for prime, and 65c. for rye. Oats quiet at 46c. Whiskey firm; sales 500 bbls. at 20 Mc. Canal freights unchanged; 12c. on wheat and 11c. on corn to New York. Recepta—5,443 bbls. flour; 114,229 bushels wheat; 80,912 bushels corn; 5,550 bushels barley; 1,603 bushels

rye.

Oewroo, Nov. 6—6 P. M.

Flour in fair demand: sales 600 bbis. Wheat unchanged:
sales 15,000 bushels at 73½c. for Chicago spring, \$1.06 for
red Indiana. Corn firm: sales 3,000 bushels for distilling
at 66c. Other grains quiet. Canal freights very dull at
previous rates. Wind continues up the Lake, and receipts
only 3,100 bushels rye. Canal exports—2,000 bbis. flour,
24,400 bushels wheat, 2,000 do. corn, 10,400 do. barley.

Chicago, Nov. 6—6 P. M.
Flour dull. Wheat dull at 70c. Corn buoyant at an a variee of 2c.: sales at 64c. Oats steady. Shipments Burfaic—300 bbls. flour. 19,500 bushels wheat. Receipts—700 bbl flour, 17,000 bushels wheat, 3,000 bushels corn.

# Fatal Fight in Broadway.

A fatal affray occurred in the saloon and concert room 497 Broadway on Saturday night. William S. Tompkins, a voting man residing at No. 89 Third street, while partially ntoxicated, became involved in a difficulty with some were about shutting up for the night, when he received a blow in the side of the neck, which prostrated him to the floor. The blow, although given with the hand, was se vere enough to produce insensibility and death. Th Eighth precinct police were soon on the spot, and made strengous efforts to find the assailant, but in vain. The latter, after knocking down Tompkins, managed to make his escape by the rear, and has not since been heard of The injured man was taken to the Eighth precinct station house by the police, and from thence to his residence in Third street, where he lingered in a state of unconsciousness intil about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, when he expired. until about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, when he expired. The saloon wherein the difficulty took place was formerly occupied by the Art Union Association, but at present it is a drinking saloon and concert room. The fight, which was one of short duration, occurred near the sauge, act the assailant, after striking deceased, darted beland the scenery and made his escape through the rearyard into Mercer street. Tompkins was in company with two friends at the time, but neither of them appear to know anything definite about the affair. They heard some words between deceased and the stranger, saw the latter strike deceased in the neck and then make his escape across the stage. Coroner Connery was notified of the occurrence yesterday, but in consequence of severe indisposition he was compelled to postpone the inquest until today. Meanwhile the police are making a strict search for the unknown assailant, and the supposition is that they will be successful in effecting his capture.

About half past ten o'clock last evening Captain Turnbull and Sergeant Glenney, with a force of men, made a descent on Art Union Hall, Broadway, where Wim. Tompkins was beaten to death on Saturday night, and arreated all the parties employed in the saloon, together with the keeper. There were about one bundred persons in the saloon at the time, witnessing the performance which has nightly been carried on there—such as singing and comin performances—all of whom were thrown into a great tate of excitement on finding themselves surrounded by he police. They were, however, all permitted to leave he place, with the exception of Messirs. Fox and Wadsworth, proprietors; James Findiater, bartender Lewis Lewis, ticket seller: Thomas Watson, clown, and Josephine Dunn. The latter, it is said, was an eye witness to the brutal outrage, and saw the whole affair. They were all conveyed to the Eighth ward station house and locked up for the night. The saloon wherein the difficulty took place was formerly

Firemen's Challange Declined.—The challenge recently extended by Washington Engine Company No. 3, of this city, to Engine Company No. 1, of Whitehall, N. Y., has been declined, owing to inability to make satisfactory arrangements. Both machines were competitors at the recent firemen's trial at Albany, and the latter was rectorious. The former company, believing their apparatus to be superior and that they lost their prize only by an accident, extended a challenge to the victors, which was accepted on the condition that thirty-eight men only should be employed on both sides, to which No. 3 of this city refused to agree, instaining that they should be governed by the same regulations as they were at the recent display at Albany, which did not prescribe any particular number of men. It is understood that the Whitehall company refuses to play upon those conditions.